

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA AIR
Priority AIR MAIL

SEARCHED *SEARCHED*

SECRET

TO : Chief of Base, Pulisch
FROM : Chief, IS
SUBJECT : Operational/CAR
SPECIFIC : Trace on Base Ops America
REF: PUL 3030, MM 698 VR
NR

DATE 1 FEB 1958

1. Headquarters files contain volumes trace to AMERICI, who worked for PULSCH, Vienna from 1938 to December 1949, and who worked by general Austria from an unspecified date (at least from early 1950) until June 1951. A summary of these traces is given below.

2. According to information furnished by AMERICI to PULSCH, he was born in Steyr, near Vienna, served in Vienna at the age of 17 years, where he attended elementary school and high school. In 1933 he went to Salzburg and worked for almost two years on a newspaper, the *Salzburger Volksblatt*. In 1933 he returned to Vienna where he wrote articles for the *Volksblatt*, a Christian Socialist paper. In March 1935, he became a member of the Hitlerites and took part in the suppression of the Red March of that year. After this he worked for the *Volksblatt* and the *Volkszeitung* in the occupied Austria. In 1938, he fled illegally to Switzerland in the summer of 1938. There, writing under the pseudonym of a correspondent for the *Freies Deutschland* and the St. Gallen *Zeitung*, on his way to China he stopped in Berlin where he worked as manager of a bar in Shanghai. After the Japanese occupied Shanghai, shortly after his arrival in Shanghai, he broke out; he being able to communicate with his papers, he obtained employment with the *Volksblatt*, a German language paper for European refugees in the Far East. Before the war with Japan broke out, the paper closed, whereupon AMERICI spent two years as manager of a bar in Shanghai. After the Japanese occupied Shanghai, he applied for permission to go to India. In 1941 the permission was granted, but he was instructed to go by way of the Philippines. In Manila he was asked to report to a Japanese office where he was asked to work for the Japanese gathering information about German and American citizens. He sought advice from the Swiss consul, who suggested he pretend to be sick and delay the orders. Three months later the American air raids started, and the Japs no longer molested him. When the Americans arrived in Manila he went over the lines and was interned as an enemy alien by the

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SOURCESMETHODSEXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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U.S. Army from February 1945 to January 1946. Upon his release he returned to Shanghai where he worked as a civilian employee in the U.S. Army office pool. In January 1947 he left Shanghai for Australia via an IMAIA transport. In March 1947 he became an officer for the Australia Bureau American (ABA). As of 1949 he was married to Mrs. Frieda Ann MARXIS (he had known Frieda from his first wife, Mrs. MARXIS, in 1941.)

3. When AMARIN was first contacted by MARXIS in mid-1947 he also had communications with a Soviet representative in Hanoi, and with several officers of the PVA.

4. In July 1948, one of MARXIS's informants was (Mr.) Tran Hoang, who, according to several 1947 PAVN reports, was once SOGAR (the Bureau of Intelligence subsection for the Hanoi). MARXIS knew TRAN well then and, but concluded that the reports were not reliable.

5. In his work for MARXIS, AMARIN was concerned principally with transmitting information on the Australian Communist Party, (ACP), and in transmitting PAVN funds. In 1948 he became acquainted with Major General, Major General MARXIS. The PAVN reported that AMARIN had allegedly got on a PAVN special boat, and in August 1949 MARXIS stated that he had been a member of the PAVN intelligence for two PAVN missions. PAVN officials in Hanoi advised him to be patient as AMARIN kept up his friendly relations with MARXIS as a possible operation. At the time AMARIN (who thought MARXIS to be a Soviet agent) reported the opinion that MARXIS may have been trying to recruit him or trying to recruit out his intelligence contacts.

6. As far as other intelligence contacts of that period are concerned, in 1949 AMARIN became acquainted with Captain (now Lt. Col.) D. H. BURKE, a Canadian in Hanoi, whom AMARIN said was an intelligence officer. In BURKE's report, AMARIN reported that he had made the acquaintance of an American representative of a European intelligence service based in the Province of Hanoi.

7. In December 1949 contact between MARXIS and AMARIN was interrupted. Because of the same officer's absence from Hanoi for a number of months. A few weeks later, a MARXIS contact reported that AMARIN was working here for top PAVN leaders then for MARXIS or SOGAR (intelligence), and suggested he be dropped. Actually, the same same officer did not remain contact with AMARIN after he returned to Hanoi in August. In June 1952 that same contact for transmitting relatives with subject was told that the latter had a "possibly dangerous habit of discussing all intelligence leads and then taking action" it like a "bad dog without a master" (wearing the master). It is my opinion that this characterization was correct.

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(subject) to concentrate himself primarily the services and, furthermore, that he will be fortunate if he is not approached by the opposition before the year is out.

6. The immaturity and lack of discretion of subject is shown by an oral report of August 1951, according to which he wanted to an

annual statement of his work for KUWAIT.

7. Regarding personnel of government, as of 1951 KUWAITIS (most) had no contact with the AIA and remained silent from 1952 on a recall of the representative of executive positions in the AIA by the political parties having an interest in the agency. In June 1952 shortly thereafter, and until there until February 1953,

8. KUWAITIS was his current advisor. He is probably noted to have held this position with the AIA in 1952 and 1953. KUWAIT, when asked, was in touch with AIA, the PIA and with a KUWAIT intelligence office. KUWAITIS held a job which a lot of time in here, and did not (just) know, contrary to CHAMBERS (early 1952). KUWAIT (related to the above section of KUWAITIS). The names were: Dr. CHAMBERS (noted to be KUWAITIS), Paul (not) KUWAIT (probably KUWAITIS), originally some American type of man in connection with KUWAITIS, Paul (not) and others of that intelligence position (noted), and some KUWAITIS (noted, not when the intelligence report from KUWAITIS can be said to be really complete). KUWAITIS denied the above five "general" agency in intelligence elsewhere.

9. KUWAIT 1952 or 6 July 1953. KUWAITIS, a journalist, stated that he had some AIA work in the actions of the AIA and that he believed AIA right to working for the AIA.

10. The remaining names are all taken from CHAMBERS, denoted:

a. KUWAIT 1952 or 16 April 1953. CHAMBERS states that KUWAITIS, KUWAITIS and subject have been close friends and collaborators for well over a year. KUWAITIS is of the opinion that KUWAITIS's loyalty lies now with the Federal Chancellor than with the AIA. KUWAITIS informed KUWAITIS information and trying to subject the communists to the Chancellor before the same got to the AIA side.

b. KUWAIT 1952 or 26 April 1953. Subject reported that he had a meeting with a KUWAIT representative, but that he had no intention of becoming involved with KUWAITIS.

Q. 103 316 of 30 April 1953. Subject stated he had received a report and several pictures from another CIOFL source that Inspector WATSON had been eliminated as a cut-out and subject agreed.

On 20th July 1921, the A.P.A. had informed us that as a result of pressure from the S.A.P. he was being forced to terminate his employment with the A.P.A. He was also connected to persons in the Cossackery allegedly connected to his blackmail.

Dr. ION 2023 of 3 July 1952. COSEAL had subject fully advised to never contact with him for some time, along as an excuse that certain things had come to the attention of COSEAL indicating unusual interest on the part of the organization in subject.

13. ~~There are no traces on record now, or I ever had.~~ No only traces on record ~~now~~ is in the form of a U.S. 10 Cent coin now which dated 1931 as an individual of that name, from residing at Liechtensteinkirchen, Austria, and born 6 December 1905 in Prague, Prague.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DISPATCH NO. E-14-2197

SECRET
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1. תְּבִיבָה

SUBJET : Operational/CART
SUBJIC : traces on head & on ADGKIN
REF: PULL 300, FROM 6193 NR

b. Headquarters files contain voluminous traces on ALEXANDER, who worked for CINCPAC, Vienna from 1948 to December 1950, and was employed by ADOPAL, Austria from an unspecified date (at least from early 1950) until June 1951. A summary of traces traces is given below.

2. According to information furnished by ACHTEN to CHART, he was born in Stoszow, near Vienna, moved to Vienna at the age of 18 years, where he attended elementary school and Hochschule. Then he went to Belgium and worked for almost two years on a newspaper, the Belgian German Service. In 1933 he returned to Vienna where he wrote articles for the Volkszeitung, a Christian Socialist paper. In March 1934 he became a member of the Communists and took part in the preparation of the Nazi putsch of that year. After this he worked for the Nazi Party and the Fatherland Front. When the Nazis occupied Austria, he went into hiding, and fled illegally to Switzerland in the summer of 1935. Eleven months later he left for Shanghai as a correspondent for the Paris Revue du Sud and the St. Gallen Zeitung. On his way to China he stopped in Japan and was appointed correspondent of the French Indochine paper there. Shortly after his arrival in Shanghai war broke out; not being able to communicate with his papers, he obtained employment with the Yellow Star, a German language paper for European refugees in the Far East. Before the war with Japan broke out, the paper closed, whereupon ACHTEN spent two years as manager of a bar in Shanghai. After the Japs occupied Shanghai he applied for permission to go to Manchuria. In 1944 the permission was granted, but he was instructed to go by way of the Philippines. In Manila he was asked to report to a Japanese office where he was asked to work for the Japs gatheria; information about German and Swiss citizens. He sought advice from the Swiss consul, who suggested he pretend to be sick and delay the orders. Three months later the American air raids started, and the Japs no longer molested him. When the Americans arrived in Manila he went over the lines and was interned as an enemy alien by the

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U.S. Army from February 1945 to January 1946. Upon his release he returned to Vienna where he worked as a civilian employee in the U.S. Army actor pool. In January 1947 he left Vienna for Austria via an illegal transport. In March 1947 he became an editor for the Austria Press Agentur (APA). As of 1951 he was married to Rita Frieder (nee Röhl); (he and became divorced from his first wife, Jenny Kuckel, in 1941.)

3. Once A.G.I.L. was first contacted by C.I.D. in 1947 he also had connections with a ~~U.S.~~ representative in Vienna, and with Arnold Miller of the FBI.

4. In July 1948, one of A.G.I.L.'s informants was (Dr.) Hugo Sauer who, according to several 1947 C.I.D. reports, source ~~EDFAL~~, was engaged in intelligence activities for the Russians. C.I.D. Vienna looked into these charges, but concluded that C.I.D. reports were not reliable.

5. In his work for C.I.D., A.G.I.L. was concerned principally with furnishing information on the Austrian Communist Party, (CPA), and in exploiting CPA leads. In 1949 he became acquainted with Major U.F.A.S. Deputy Press Attaché at the Polish legation; they subsequently got on a close social basis, and in August 1949 U.F.A.S. asked his help in securing Austrian citizenship for two Polish nationals. File notes on U.F.A.S. showed him to be Polish in. A.G.I.L. kept up his friendly relations with U.F.A.S. as a probing operation. At the time A.G.I.L. (who thought U.F.A.S. to be a Soviet agent) expressed the opinion that U.F.A.S. may have been trying to recruit him or trying to ferret out his intelligence contacts.

6. As far as other intelligence contacts of this period are concerned, in 1949 subject became acquainted with ~~U.S.~~ Major Faw, of the Israeli legation in Vienna, who. subject said was an intelligence official. In the Fall of 1949, subject reported that he had made the acquaintance of the Vienna representative of a European intelligence network headed by the Prince of Monaco.

7. In December 1949 contact between C.I.D. and A.G.I.L. was suspended, because of the same officer's absence from Vienna for a number of months. A few months later, a C.I.D. staffer reported that A.G.I.L. was working more for top CPA leaders than for C.I.D. or EDFAL interests, and suggested he be dropped. Actually, the C.I.D. case officer did not resume contact with A.G.I.L. after he returned to Vienna; he commented in June 1951 that one of the reasons for terminating relations with subject was that the latter had a "curiously incurable habit of discovering an intelligence lead and then taring after it like a bird dog without first clearing the matter. It is my opinion that this characteristic has caused

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(subject) to overcomes himself vis-a-vis the Soviets and, furthermore, that he will be fortunate if he is not apprehended by the opposition before the year is out."

8. The insecurity and lack of discretion of subject is shown up in an ~~SECRET~~ report of August 1951, according to which he boasted to an ~~SECRET~~ informant of his work for ~~SECRET~~.

~~SECRET~~ 9. Regarding paragraph 8 of reference, as of 1951 Margaretha (Gretl) ~~SECRET~~ was his current mistress. He is reliably stated to have said that his contract with the AfA was terminated circa June 1951 as a result of the re-appointment of executive positions in the AfA by the political parties having an interest in that agency. He joined AfA shortly thereafter, and worked there until February 1952.

10. ~~SECRET~~ 11051 of 11 February 1954. According to ~~SECRET~~ interrogation of ~~SECRET~~ (well known Austrian intelligence figure who was arrested and held by the Soviets from January - June 1953). ~~SECRET~~, whose information on ~~SECRET~~ is dated prior to the spring of 1953, stated that ~~SECRET~~ was in touch with ~~SECRET~~, the FBI and with a ~~SECRET~~ intelligence office. ~~SECRET~~ talked a lot, spent a lot of time in bars, and did not go into the ~~SECRET~~ sectors of Vienna. His contacts were: Dr. ~~SECRET~~ (Dr) Herbert ~~SECRET~~, secretary to Chancellor ~~SECRET~~ (now), ~~SECRET~~ (believed to be ~~SECRET~~ contact); it was more likely, however, that this was ~~SECRET~~ after ~~SECRET~~, as according to ~~SECRET~~ report of ~~SECRET~~ this was ~~SECRET~~'s cover ~~SECRET~~; and (a.c.) ~~SECRET~~ (probably ~~SECRET~~ ~~SECRET~~), especially since ~~SECRET~~ also spoke of his in connection with ~~SECRET~~ (Dr. ~~SECRET~~), Peter ~~SECRET~~, and others of that intelligence peddling crowd), and Josef Adolf ~~SECRET~~ (without whom no intelligence report from Austria can be said to be really complete). ~~SECRET~~ also learned the above from "general gossip in intelligence circles."

11. ~~SECRET~~ 11051 of 6 July 1953. ~~SECRET~~, a journalist, stated that he had seen ~~SECRET~~ in the offices of the ~~SECRET~~ and that he believed ~~SECRET~~ might be working for the Russians.

12. The remaining traces are all taken from ~~SECRET~~ documents:

a. ~~SECRET~~ 11051 of 16 April 1951. ~~SECRET~~ source states that ~~SECRET~~ and subject have been close friends and collaborators for well over a year. ~~SECRET~~ is of the opinion that ~~SECRET~~'s loyalty lies more with the Federal Chancellery than with the Stasi, since ~~SECRET~~ invariably passes information and reports to subject for transmission to the Chancellery before the same get to the Stasi chief.

b. ~~SECRET~~ 11051 of 26 April 1951. ~~SECRET~~ reported that he had a meeting with a ~~SECRET~~ representative, but that he had no intentions of becoming involved with ~~SECRET~~.

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e. LCN 3185 of 30 April 1951. Subject stated he had received a report and several pictures from another ODPA source thru Inspector KARL. This source suggested subject be eliminated as a cut-out and subject agreed.

f. LCN 3188 of 1d May 1951. Subject said that the chief of the APA had informed him that as a result of pressure from the KGB he was being forced to terminate subject's employment with the APA. Subject's close connections to persons in the chancery allegedly caused his dismissal.

g. LCN 3248, June 1951. An ODPA source stated he had heard from an editor of the Wienner Kurier that subject had connections to the Soviet Element through his relatives, KREUZER and LARIS. Another source, an employee of the APA, said she did not trust subject, and that she had overheard the chief of the APA remark that subject had once worked for the Soviets, but currently was working for KGB intelligence. Still another source said that in a recent meeting with his F/L contact he was told by the latter that subject's activities were well known and that subject should not be trusted.

f. LCN 3243, June 1951. Attached to this report were CI reports which subject had submitted during May; he had received them from Stasi investigator KARL.

g. LCN 3256 of June 1951. KREUZER agreed, in a talk with a WTAH representative, mentioned to the latter that certain derogatory information about subject had come to his attention -- namely subject's connection to the Soviet element. The WTAH said he had not heard anything of that nature, but that it would not surprise him if it were true.

h. LCN 3263 of 3 July 1951. Stasi told subject they decided to sever contact with him for some time, using as an excuse that certain things had come to the attention of ODPA, indicating unusual interest on the part of the opposition in subject.

i. There were no traces on which name or Leopold KARL. The only trace on later issued file is in the form of a U.S. D.P. Commission visa check dated 1/31 on an individual of that name, then residing at Wientengassestr. 45, 1180, Austria, and born 6 December 1916 in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. 17055